

gram of vocational education in every part of the State might be accomplished much more rapidly.

961 D. Agricultural Education. Agriculture is taught in two distinct types of school, the farm life school, and the rural high school. In the former there must be at least fifty acres of arable land with live stock, farm machinery, and laboratory apparatus; in the latter there must be a small plot of land of about an acre, also laboratory apparatus, reference books and periodicals. In all the types of schools aided by the Smith-Hughes Act, half the pupil's time is devoted to vocational, and half to non-vocational subjects. The practical work may be carried on at home as well as on the school farm. In 1920 thirty-one schools for whites were in operation. Of these twelve were farm life schools, and the remainder departments of agriculture in high schools. Among the negroes, the work was carried on in eleven of the training schools. The training of teachers for vocational education in agriculture is carried on at the State Colleges. Nineteen white and seven colored students were enrolled in 1919-20.

961 E. Trades and Industries. These are taught in evening schools or classes, and in part time schools or classes. Because of the fact that the cotton mills and furniture factories are the dominant industrial plants in North Carolina, the intention of the Board is to give vocational training in these subjects special prominence. In the evening schools the minimum age is sixteen. An adequate equipment is required. The instruction is intended to supplement the daily employment. In the part-time school the boy or girl must be over fourteen. The plant and equipment of the shop or factory may be used for the actual shop work, the school board supplying the necessary classrooms. The length of the term must be at least 144 hours, and may be divided so as to give four to six hours a week or twelve hours a week, alternating. In 1919-20 seventy-three evening classes and one part-time class were conducted, and the following subjects taught: cotton manufacturing, auto mechanics, house wiring, industrial motors, industrial chemistry, dynamo-electric machinery, hydraulic turbines, power-plant operation, blue-print reading, mechanical drawing, sketching for machinists, roof framing, printing, air-brake operation. In most cases the teacher is selected from among the tradesmen found in the mill or local community.

961 F. Home Economics: Home economics under the Smith-Hughes Act is taught in evening classes, part-time schools or classes, and day schools or classes. In evening schools the minimum age is sixteen, and a certain equipment is necessary. The object is to supplement the work of the home. Such subjects as the following are taught: millinery, plain sewing, care and repair of clothing, renovating and remodeling, starches and sugars, fruits, vegetables and cereals, care of sick room, furnishing the house. During 1919-20 Home